

W=3. In another embodiment, a functional variant comprises a nucleic acid sequence which is different from the naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule but which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes mammalian CCR2 or a portion thereof.

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 44, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

PE-conjugated anti-CD16, PE-conjugated streptavidin, and biotinylated anti-human IgE were from Pharmingen (San Diego, CA). FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG was from Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories (West Grove, PA). FACS Lysing Buffer was from Becton Dickinson Dickinson (Mountain View, CA) and [¹²⁵I]-MCP-1 was from NEN (Boston, MA).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 44, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

The coding region for the human CCR2b (Charo *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 91:2752) was obtained by RT-PCR amplification as described (Qin, S. *et al.* (1996) *Eur. J Immunol.*, 26:640-647). cDNA was made using oligo(dT)-priming, and amplification of the CCR2b coding region was achieved by nested PCR with the following sets of primers which correspond to the positions of the CCR2b sequence (GenBank® Accession No. U03905; Charo *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:2752-2756 (1994)) as indicated:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 46, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

The 278 base pair amplified fragment was digested with BamHI and Apal and the resulting 209 base pair fragment was inserted at the Apal site at position 206 of the CCR2b cDNA (GenBank® Accession No. U03905) to replace the endogenous 5' base pair fragment of CCR2. The resulting sequence that encodes a CCR2b with the CD5 signal peptide leader sequence immediately preceding the receptor initiator methionine was inserted into the BamHI